There can be interested that the Queen of Spain bit-lowed her own inclinations Narious would soon be in Maddid. But she probably feels herself hardly strong action. O'Donnell, after taking one decided, and dangerous step, elings to the spot and makes desperate eliotis not to be urged onwards. After deeply compromiting binnell by his first aets as Premier, he seems to have pe eleved that he had put himself in opposition to the only party that could save him from ruin, and his times endeavors are now discosed to reality and the chief. All the private correspondence an trustworthy intelligence we receive from Madrid confirm this vive of the subject, and indicate that he still stands by his Manziances programme, and offers himself to lead the liberals, if they will have him. We hear of his having already almost offended the National duard, that systems of Spaish repuly. Municipally the stands of the sta

brare and succeptible nation. We could not fail toe xpericose pleasure on perusing the alications contained in the official note in favor of the principles of 1780, but it is deficient to us to admit that the attempt of O'Domeil was not a corp effect. Doubtless Queen Isabella had the perfect right of mooilying her administration: the substitution of O'Bossell for Espartero and bis colleagues was quite legal; but the measures which followed it are a violation of the constitution. This violation commerced at the moment that the members of the Cortes were dispersed; for they had assembled in virtue of the law and were on the point of daying their griefs respectfully before the Queen. The steatless offers doubtless the translation of the instructions desputched to the French Ambassador, and reveals the policy which should be followed by O'Domeil. By throwing a well merited blame on the note and tender cies of the Ministers devoted to the Queen Mother, Maria Caristina, it indicates sufficiently that the graphines of the French povernaent would not be more favorable to the reaction of Narvaez than to a Carlint or a monkish reaction. Without wishing to increminate intentions, in remarking so much misfortane, so much bloodshed, all honest folks will regret, as we do, that O'Bonnell should not have comprehended the amount of strength lost to the constitutional momerchy, and the civils prepared for the latter, by the absence of Espartero; they will regret still more that he abould not have comprehended the amount of strength lost to the constitutional momerchy, and the civils prepared for the latter, by the absence of Espartero; they will regret still more that he abould not have comprehended the notes to the ministry of Espartero. The official journal has not taken into sufficient consideration the difficulties which beset that maintenistical and which were unveiled by the said events lately witnessed in the Penisula. We approved the beneve that the Moniteur, only recently in a state of alarm, has at the following of th

NEWS FROM THE NORTH COAST—SEVERE FIGHTING

AT CORUNNA.

The clipper rehooner Wave Queen. Captain Biampled, with cattle, arrived this morning from Corunna, which post che left on Wednesday at noon. On Saurday, the 10th initiant, a sanguinary conflict occurred between the militia and the regulars, when two of the former and six of the latter were killed, and several wounded on both sides. The next day, Sunday, fresh forces having arrived, the militia had down their arms. The conflict was confined to the troops. The militia and the populace are in favor of Departure; but they know lattle of what was transpiring is other parts of Spain. There are now about 3,000 coldiers of the late at Cerunna, which is under martial law, the grates of the town being closed. Franquility was in some smoother, but further disturbances were expected.

that law, the state of the town being closed. Franquility was in some measure restored prior to the departure of the Wave-queen, but furk er disturbances were expected.

The Statis Moniteur, of July 25, publishes the following telegraphic despatch from the Rench Concul at St. Sebestian to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

St. Stateman, July 23, 1956.

There are no advices from interactions in the attributed to the delay of five days granted by General Pulce to the Junia.

The Rectate Militairs, a special journal of madrid, gives the following detains relative to Saragoness:—

General Falosit, whose intimacy with Expartens is well known, was Captain General of Arragon, the second commandant in the province being Erigodier Moreno Zaldarriara, an sid man without energy. There were in Arragon three regiments of identity, one of cavarry, a sattery of horse merillery, detached from Madrid, and arragon three regiments of identity, one of cavarry, a sattery of horse merillery, detached from Madrid, and grue hatter formed the generation of Baragona. The of them was under the content of Colonel Smidt, who now torned part of the revolutionary Junia. Another barallion was gone on the first was under the consumn of the command of Colonel Anton, a distinguished officer, but who, during the last two years, has given way to a policical exclusion and two years. Bas given way to a policical exclusion and advisionary, and some have directly from the influence of which the military chief could not ensure. The more and the manual which has been after a fact title relative form the full of the battation of Almanas, which has been after the convex and prisoners, and the other composed of volunteers in vita are the troops assistanced in their section by all sorts of offers, the ret with which has been arrived at in Madrid, Baroelous, and edged throughout all Spain, will b

The descents speech to the British Parliament.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the evening of the 29th ult, as already reported. The following royal speech was, in the absence of her Majesty, read by the Lord Chancellor:—

My Louis and Gertlemes—We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the samertime to express to you her was macknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the session.

When her Majesty met you in Parliament at the opening of the session, her Majesty was engaged, in co-operation with her allies the Emperor of the French, the King of the session, her Majesty was engaged, in co-operation with her allies the Emperor of the French, the King for its object matters or high European importance; and her Majesty appealed to your loyalty and patriotism for the necessary means to carry on that war with the energy and vigor essential to success.

You answered nobly the appeal then made to you; and her Majesty was enabled to prepare, for the operations of the expected campaign, naval and military forces worthy of the power and reputation of this country.

Happing it became unnecessary to apply those forces to the purposes for which they had been destined. A treaty was concluded by which the objects for which the war had been undertaken were fully attained; and an honorable peace has saved Europe from the calamities of continued warfare.

Her Majesty trusts that the benefits resulting from that peace will be extensive anti permanent; and that, while the triendships and aliances which were cemeated by common exertions during the contest will gain strength by mutual interests in peace, those asperihes which inherently before the during the contest will gain strength by mutual interests in peace, those asperihes which inherently before the full part of the continued was an advantage of the appear to the property of her faithful people, which was not materially checked by t

and to the security of person and property, and will thus inford increased encouragement to the excritions of honest industry.

Her Majerty rejoices to think that the act for the improvement of the internal arrangements of the Cuiversity of Cambridge will give feesh powers of oscitalness to that inclent and renowned east of learning.

The act of regulating joint stock companies will affor additional facilities for the advantageous employment of carisal, and will thus tend to promote the levelopement of the resources of the country; while the acts passed relative to the mercantile laws of Hogland and of Scotland will diminish the inconvenience which the difference of the calests occasion to her Majesty's subjects engaged in trade.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that that you have given your attention to the arrangements connected with county courts. It is her Majesty's anxions wish that justice should be attainable by eli classes of her subjects, with as much speed and with as little expense as any be consistent with the due investigation of the method of the same of the courtence of any future emergency.

Gentlement of the groundwork for arrangements for providing, in time of peace, means applicable to national defence on the courtence of any future emergency.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WE are commanded by her Majesiy to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the presently gen.

We have commanded by her Majesiy to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the presently gen.

Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the favorable state of the revenue, and upon the thriving condition of all branches of the national industry; and the acknowledges with gratitude the loyalty of her faithful subjects, and that spirit of order and that respect for the awards to prove the committee, by your influence and example, in your several districts, that continued and progressive improvement which is the vital principle of the well being of

veloped the more decidedly the lot ger the conflect is protracted and the more decidedly the lot ger the conflect is protracted and the more decidedly the lot if require the the inmeme edvantages realized by the conclusion of an honorable peace, it is difficult to say too much. We have not
lorgottee past misfortunes and failures, but we ere gratenal for return in presperity, and consident that chose fullures arise from circumstances that may, if we will, be
entirely obviated.

The notice of the negotiations with regard to Central
America is cold and briof, as befite a subject of delicacy
and difficulty swhch might easily be agreeated by any unactived word; but we hope that at the opening of the next
assiste the queen will be able to address her? Parliament in
cosy different terms with regard to the relations of the control of the Control States of America. By a natural
transmission the opp of Great Britain to the demonstrations
of extinuation by of Great Britain to the demonstrations
of extinuation by the mation of which we have so many
reasons to be proud, and which in its heart has no desire
to conceal its connexion with this free land, was
for some reason which nobody has satisfactority explaine,
putting up its prayers for the success of Russia, our colonies of the Kast and of the West, of the wornled and therelatives of the falling, and in offers of assistance, not the
southern hemisphere, view with each other in the muniticence with which they provided for the wornled and therelatives of the falling, and in offers of assistance, not the
southern hemisphere, view with each other in the
munities of the season seem to end here
and briefly, and without any attempt at exaggerated enloy, the speech disposes of the brundle and
agnostaneous devotion of these remote communities to
the natir that sent them forth, and thus at length learnt
to give to be hardy deaccendanta the same meed of liberty
thet ske has invariably asserted for the soft
the stand and the sent of the second of the brundle

The United States Mission to the King of Stame.

[From the Singapore Times, May 20.]

We hear the steamer Auckland's long detention in the Siamese waters is in consequence of the contents of the treaty (British) being discussed word by word by His Majesty. The United States mission had arrived, but had not received the first audience.

[From the Singapore Times, May 23.]

The United States Mission had arrived in the steam frigate San Jacinto, which vessel anchored off the bar in the Chew Phys river on the 13th April, and proceeded up to Rangkok on the 21st. An audience was granted to the United States Minister, the Hon. Mr. Harris, by the First King on May 1st and the Second King on May 24, both of which were strictly of a formal character. The presents from the United States had been delivered. The Siamese Plenfotentiaries, to treat with the United States Mission, had been nominated but had not received their powers up to May 15th, the date of the Auckland's departure, so that it is probable the mission will not be able to dush the negotiations for some weeks. We may remark that the United States Mission was received not only with due solemnity and respect, but with the courtesy characteristic of the First and Second King.

Mr. Ex-Consul Mathew's Case.

In the House of Commons on July 26.

that it is procable the mission will not be able to finish the negotiations for some weeks. We may remark that the Unitod States Mission was received not only with due solemnity and respect, but with the courtesy characteristic of the First and Second King.

Mr. Ex-Consul Mathew's Case.

In the House of Commons on July 26—
Mr. Galberon asked the permission of the House to make a brief personal explanation with respect to a gealeman who undeserwelly, as regarded himself, had been a sufferer on public grounds. He albuied to Mr. Mathew, who had lately held the office of British Consul in America, but from whom his exequatur had been withdrawn on the charge that he had been implicated in breashes of the American law in matters relating to the enlistment question. The proceedings of Mr. Consul Mathew had been taken in the most direct and straightforward manner. (Hear, hear.) He had reported all that he had done to his official superior, Mr. Crampton; that gentleman had in his turn reported them to the government, by whom they were sanctioned and approved. It was clear, therefore, that, whatever might be thought of the merits of the general question, no blame could fairly attach to Mr. Consul Mathew. The responsibility of his proceedings, it they consulted a breach of the American law, was transferred to his superiors, and if he has gone wrong he had done so in his zeal for bis country, and in his earnest desire to carry into effect the instructions of thece who were in authority over him. In acquaining them with the course he had taken, and in procuring their approval off it, he had placed himself beyond the possibility of offence, bot, unfortunately, not of punishment. He was undeservedly a sufferer, and appeared to be well entitled to the consideration of the english government. He had been given to unforestant experience to the statements of Mr. Onsul Mathew.

Speech of the King of Portugal.

The following is a translation of the fortunation of the graits speech upon losing the Cortes at Lisbon on the 19th instan

the spirit of conclination and tolerance, and in respect and obedience to the law.

Colonel Fremont's Letter Accepting the Presidential Nomination.

[From the London Times, July 29.]

Among a large portion of the laglish public there has been too strong a tendency to regard competing politicisms in the United States as men ready to profess any opinion, echo any cry, flatter any prejudice, or pander to any dominant passion, for the sake of obtaining or retaining effice; and some instances might be cited to justify such an impression as this. But, true as it doubtress is in certain esses, it is not true that all whe are candidates for the highest effices of American government and for the approbation of the majority of the people by whom they are bestowed are liable to such a criticism.

We lately extracted from the American papers a political address which is worthy of any people and any stateman. It is the reply in which Colonel resument conveys to those cartinoss who have nominated him for the Presidential chair his willinguess to accept it. Colonel Fremont is a man of action in a country where extine inspires greater admiration than country where extine inspires greater admiration than contravaled taste or philosophical reflection; and the events in which he has taken a compensors part cannot full to exercise a great influence over the fortunes, not only of the American States, but the whole civilized world. Too late is known in Europe of the geography and recent history of the life w World for Colesiol Fremant's real merits be appreciated through the base of exaggeration. But

to be appreciated through the baze of exaggeration. But, as the lender of the pioneers whose conseque first force a gath for Western adventure over the finstnesses of the Stocky Meantains to the treasures of California, he is fairly actively Meantains to the treasures of California, he is fairly stress of the Stocky Meantains to the treasures of California, he is fairly controlled who have brought murt at and first sich hardhood to the performance of works suggested by seisunce and accomplished by persoverance. Such a man must have many admirers among his own countrymen, yet fee Englishmen, judging by the tone of the American papers and the speeches of American legislators, were prepared to find that a man distinguished rather by his past career than his present partinancis; was popular enough to consended the first of the Presidential chair; and lewer will to find that, when selected to compete for the honor, he could address to his follow citizen a reply so little vell garined by the passions of the day, so little that other of the Colonel by stress upon the points,—the foreign and the colonel by stress upon the points,—the foreign and the colonel by stress upon the points,—the foreign and the colonel by stress upon the points,—the foreign and the points,—the points—the session of the Colonel by stress upon the points—the foreign and the colonel by stress upon the points—the observers—The sessemption that we share a right to take from another nation its demains because we want them is an abandozanca of the Linion. On the first he observers—The sessemption that we share a right to take from another nation its demains because we want them is not abandozance to the honest character which our country, when all its interests might be more occutainly secured and its interests might be more occutainly secured and its discrete the points of the countries of the count

receive brought out to give uneguiteence to this dinne; the Yasha's handsome services of gold and silver, numberless candelabras and waxlights, transparencies, and ornaments of every description, gave lustre to the scene, which was unanimously admired. The dinner did not last long, as is customary with the Turks; there were no speeches made, and immediately after Sail Pasha adjourned to another apartment to emoke his pipe. The fireworks were then resumed, and a great display of an eruption of Mount Vestuvius and the burning of Pompel took place.

One remarkable feature in these files was the propusaterance of European tastes and customs, though the Turks and Egyptians were very numerous, the cost, as he was most lavish in every detail.

A grand review of the Viceroy's army was expected, but, for some reason or other, it did not take place.

On the 20th Reduchid Pasha, the Viceroy's principal guest, took his departure for Constantineple in the Fasha's line yacht Faid Gehand, and he can hardy help feeling gratified with the attentions shown to him during his visit to Egypt; and perhaps Said Pasha will some day derive some benefit from it when Reduckid Pasha returas to power at Constantineple.

On the 19th the Greek Consul, on the part of his government, presented to the Fasha a Greek decoration, as an acknowledgment of the leutency shown by his Highmest towards the Greek residents of Egypt at the time of the misundersianding between Greece and Turkey last year when all Greeks were ordered to be expelled from the Ottoman dominions.

when all Greeks were ordered to be expelled from the Ottoman dorainions.

Affairs in India.

END OF THE HIMBDY INSCRIRECTION—THE NEW BULE IN OUDE—CENSUS OF THE PUNJAB—VOTING AT ELECTIONS IN CALCUTTA ABOLISHED—LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—A RELIGIOUS EMULTE—WATER WORKS—THE MONSOON.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Catcutta, June 17, 1856.

The disturbances in Kimedy have ceased. The Sowrabs—the tribe chiefly implicated—refused to assist the section which had taken up arms, and the followers of Danda Swamee, finding themselves unsupported, simak hack to their own villages. The local authorities are accused of exaggerating the danger, but without reason. It is not in the power of man to fix a limit to the spread of an Indian rebellion, and twenty four hours of unchecked success would have covered the province with armsel awages. The Madras government deserves great credit for the promptitude and decision with which it facel the danger. That government is not popular in India. Its ruling principle is believed to be extreme jen o my of the central authority, but in this instance it has undoubted both judgment and activity. Had the disturbances laste for another week the district would have been occupie by an irresistible force.

I have for some time past been silent upon the measures adopted for the construction of a new government in Oude. The organization, however, of the province has been rapidly proceeding. A revenue settlement has been made upon terms which the natives consider sufficiently fair. It will remain in force for three years, duris which period the scientific survey, essential to a featily just assessment of the land tax, will be divised on The code prepared by Mr. Temple, which has been from it which period the scientific survey, essential to a featily just assessment of the land tax, will be divised on the committed of three battalions of foot and mine resulation provinces of Sec. 20, 18 and 18 and

meeting yesterday were fully justified in speaking of such unificence as perfectly unparalleleo.

The Bourbay waterworks, to which I have often allude, and which Lord Cansing, while here, inaugarated, are proceeding favorably. The contracts for all works connected with the reservoir at Vehar, with the laying of the conduit pipes thence to Bombay, and with the laying of the distribution or street main throughout the town, were let by the court of directors on the 7th of May, that for all the iron pipes required having been let on the Wednesday proceding. This we learn by a letter form Mr. Conybeare, the engineer in England, who further promises that in May next the works will be so far advanced as to commence supplying the island with water.

The first burst of the monsoon was tremendous. I think I mentioned in my last the fall on the 8th of 10 inches and upwards of rain 24 hours, and up to the 11th we measured 20 inches. But since then we have had but two, and there has been a similar deficiency in the interior. Still the fall is nearly up to the average of June, but in the long break the whether is hot and unbeating.

Explorations in Central Africa.

inches and upwards of rean in 24 hours, and up to the little we measured 20 inches. It sit since then we have had but two, and there has been a similar deficiency in the interior. Still the fall is nearly up to the average of June, but in the long break the whether is hot and unbeatly.

Explorations in Central Africa.

From the London Shipping Garette, July 29.]

While attention is being directed by our merchanta and traders to opening up more extensively the commerce of Central Africa through the rivers falling into the Atlantic, it should not be forgotten that there are some localities in South-Eastern Africa which are especially deserving of consideration. With the exception of occasional visits from the colony of Natal, Delagan Bay seems to have been gr. ally overlooked, and yet from its position as respects liaisgascar, and forming, too, the outlet of trade with a large antity oppulation, our morehants might renew their acquaintance with it, and other searts of the casat further north, to great advantage. The large of Delagon is, without exception, the fleest on the soat, being about forty miles broad and iswenty six in length. Numerous large and deep rivers debouch into it, which are navigable generally for several hundred miles in different directions. At the extreme and of the boay rizand the town of Lorenzo Marques, a small Portuguese settlement, with scarcely more than a hundred inhabitants. The merchants, after a few years trading, generally return to Mozambique, the head fortoguese settlement in Eastern Africa. The three argest rivers which empty themselves into Delagos bay, are the Mapord, at its navigable by veneral hundred by whalers, as the bay shounis with whale, and is twey are the offern of the few first of t

others, while crying out lamegtably for efficient labor, refuse to receive our convicts. The disposal of them is likely scon to become a very serious question of civil legislation. What is, therefore, to prevent their beling made available in laying the foundation of a new radiagnost and commercial actitionest at Delago flay? He good conduct, and results and and elevated becaling good conduct, and results can be and elevated becaling good conduct, and results can be received and the results of the property of Capain Owen—more than thirty years services turned to advantace. Since the results and the results of the property of Capain Owen—more than thirty years ago—we have added scarcely arything to cursiock of knowledge of the Eastern coast of Africa. Mr. Henry Millier, Mr. Proudfoot, Mr. A. Jaques, and others have paid flying visits, in small coasters, from Nation Commerce, or the condition of the Pertuguess extilements. There is every reason, however, to believe that a predict of the commerce, or the condition of the Pertuguess extilements. There is every reason, however, to believe that a predict affect of the property of the prop

Affairs in China.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION—DEFEAT OF THE IMFIGHAL TROOPS WITH GREAT LOSS—THE ENGLISH
TREATY WITH SIAM—THE TEA, SILE, AND COTTON
MARKETS.

[Correspondence of the Lendon Times]
Hong Kong, June 10, 1856.

Political reports from the interior castinue unsatisfactory. In Kinneel the Imperial troops are said to have been deleated by the rebels, and to have lost 8,000 men, among them seven Mandarius.

In the North the insurgents appear also to have med with much success, and the town of Ning kwo-foc has been taken by them. This place lies about 100 miles westward of Hoochow, the centre of the silk district. Parties are said to have approached Funnew Chin, and cause much slarm at Soochow.

These disturbances had affected trade at Shanghai, and the new tear were expected to be late in arriving, owing to the interference in transit.

His Excellency Afmiral Soymour, in Her Majosty's ship Winchester, proceeds on a visit to the northern ports on the Ithi hist. We do not hear anything further regarding a diptomatic visit to Japan.

We have no news of the squadron in the north.

Mr. S. H. Parkes has arrived here from Bangkok. The ratifications of Sir John Bowring's treaty with the King of Siam were exchanged on the 5th of April with grand ceremonies. The treaty came into force on the 1th of April.

Mr. Parkes proceeds shortly to Canton, where be is appointed to act as Her Majosty's Crisul.

The Pray question seems at present to be allowed to remain in abeyance.

steamers that run between this and canton. The steamer strock a rock, and the tore partainnest immediately suck-everal Chinese were drowned, but no Europeana.

Trade in importe at Canton has been sais factory during the motth. Longische have been in recopeat, and are been been considerable business and the price has further given way. The closing rate was 4s. 10 Mg. Progress and the price has further given way. The closing rate was 4s. 10 Mg. Progress and the country of the considerable business done at about previous rates. A few cansider missters of the new congous have been shown in the market, but the sampler are too small to judge of the quality. The first shipment is expected to be made during the month. Prices are likely to be high at text.

Bhangh and increase are to the lat. Inst. Operations in tear congous were not expected to a mary of cased. The new congous were not expected to a mary of cased. The new congous were not expected to a mary of cased. The new congous were not expected to a mary of cased. The new congous were not expected to a mary of cased. The new copy of eith gravity for two or three menths. The new crop of eith gravity for two or three menths. The new crop of eith gravity for two or three menths. The new crop of eith gravity for two or three menths. The new crop of eith gravity for two dates are to the 27th oil. The new teached commenced arriving. Contracts were said to be 2 to 4 takes dearer than last year. Hendals of the two was reported favorably of. Seven vessels were on the berish for langing, one or two were expected by get way this time.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives some information relative to circumstance connected with the late between the part of the state of